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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/536,932	03/27/2000		Kenneth James Pettipiece	2558-605-2US	3959	
20350	7590	03/09/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER	
		TOWNSEND AND TOWNS	LEE, HWA S			
EIGHTH FL		ACO CENTER		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
SAN FRAN	CISCO,	CA 94111-3834		2877		
				DATE MAILED: 03/09/200	•	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/536,932	PETTIPIECE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Andrew Hwa S. Lee	2877				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 F	ebruary 2005.					
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ This	s action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)  Claim(s) 27-30 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration:  5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 27-30 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:					

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McNamara et al. (6,007,996) in view of Cabib et al. (5,539,517) and Hock (3,822,942).

McNamara et al. ("McNamara" hereinafter) describe an in situ method of analyzing cells comprising:

illuminating the sample with radiation from an illumination source within a first band of wavelengths, wherein the first band of wavelengths excites regions within the sample causing the regions to emit radiation within a second band of wavelengths;

spectrally resolving the wavelengths within the second band of wavelengths with an interferometer (Figure 2) that comprises at least first and second mirrors, one beam splitter, a detector array and a processor coupled to the detector array and coupled to a monitor;

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creating an interferogram of the sample with the interferometer that is superimposed on an image of the sample transmitted by the interferometer, the interferogram creating step comprising:

preferentially reflecting a first beam with the beam splitter to the first mirror;

preferentially transmitting a second beam with the beam splitter to the second mirror; and

combining the first and second beam;

outputting a plurality of signals corresponding to an intensity at each pixel of the detector array; and;

displaying an image of the sample with the processor on the display.

McNamara et al. do not expressly show that the mirrors of the interferometer has rotating mirrors, however McNamara teaches that the interferometer is disclosed in US Patent 5,539,517 to Cabib et al and Cabib et al shows that the mirrors are rotating mirrors, thus it would have been inherent that the mirrors of McNamara are rotating.

McNamara et al do not show the use of polarized light, in particular, a polarizing beamsplitter. Hock shows a Sagnac interferometer in Figure 9 wherein the beamsplitter is a polarizing beamsplitter that substantially reflects a first polarization and substantially transmits a second preferred polarization. At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would

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have modified the Sagnac interferometer of McNamara to use the polarizing beamsplitter of Hock's Sagnac interferometer since Hock teaches that the light leaves the interferometer "lossfree," and it is within the general knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art to use polarized light in an interferometer to minimize light lost in an interferometer due to cross-talk.

One of ordinary skill in the art would see that the light leaving the interferometer of McNamara is only a partial amount of light that enters the interferometer. In the McNamara interferometer, the light from the source is split at the beamsplitter so that 50% reflects to a first path and the other 50% transmits to a second path. The light traveling the first path is directed around back to the beamsplitter where half of the 50% of the light is transmitted to the detector resulting in a total amount of 25% of the original light at the detector and the other half of the 50% is reflected back to the light source. The similar occurs to light going in the second path so that there is a total of 50% of the original light eventually reaching the detector (25% from the first path and 25% from the second path).

Hock teaches that the polarized Sagnac interferometer is "loss-free" as explained in column 9, lines 58+ so that all the light entering the interferometer reaches the detector. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have modified the interferometer of McNamara with Hock.

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As for claims 28 and 29, it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the s-polarized and p-polarized beams (normal and parallel) since they are plane polarized as taught by Hock and s-polarized with the p-polarized light is a notoriously known nomenclature for plane polarized light.

As for claim 30, McNamara shows the performing a Fourier transform for each pixel.

## Response to Arguments

In response to Applicant's argument that the prior art does not show the claimed matter, the Examiner respectfully disagrees for reasons stated above. Furthermore, the use of the word "preferentially" is not a positive limitation.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Hwa S. Lee whose telephone number is 571-272-2419. The examiner can normally be reached on Tue-Fr.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory J. Toatley Jr. can be reached on 571-272-2800 ext 77. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Application/Control Number: 09/536,932 Page 6

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Andrew Hwa Lee Primary Examiner Art Unit 2877